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OUTLINES 6-YEAR PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

TO PRODUCE NEW TYPES OF FARM MACHINES -- Zielony Sztandar, No 4, 25 Dec 49

Minister of Agriculture Dab-Kociol described the principal tasks facing Poland's agriculture under the Six-Year Plan in an address before the Merger Congress of Peasant Party and Polish peasant Party.

The Six-Year Plan provides for an average annual increase in industrial output of 14-15 percent, compared with to 2-3 percent in capitalistic countries under favorable cyclical conditions. The aggregate industrial output by the end of 1955 is expected to be three times greater than in prewar years.

An annual production of 10,000 - 12,000 tractors is expected in 1955. New types of agricultural machines, such as mechanical mowers, grain-dryers, beet-harvesting combines, milking machines, sheep-shearing machines, sorting machines, etc., will be produced. These machines will be adapted to Poland's farming conditions, and to the needs arising from the planned socialization of the rural economy. The value of agricultural machines produced in 1955 will be 2½ times greater than the value of the 1949 production.

Production of synthetic fertilizers will be given special attention. The 1955 production of nitrogen fertilizers will be 3½ times greater than in 1949, while production of phosphate fertilizers will be increased fourfold. Poland will begin the production of phosphate fertilizers to reduce imports.

The automotive industry will be expanded to produce 15,000 trucks and 7,000 - 10,000 passenger cars in 1955 to meet the needs of Poland's rural population.

In 1955 the per-capita consumption of certain commodities will be 20-50 percent higher than in 1949. The development of a number of derivative industries, such as sugar, alcohol, tobacco, textile meat and fat-processing industries will depend on progress in agriculture. By 1955, over-all agricultural production must exceed the 1949 level 45 percent, with crop production 34 percent, and cattle raising 66 percent. This means that average crop yield must increase 4 quintals per hectare, and cows or hogs by two head for every three head.

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According to the Six-Year Plan, there will be 9,500,000 head of livestock in 1955, an increase of 56 percent over the present number. There will be 6,400,000 cows, or 60 percent over 1949. Production of beef meat will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times greater than in 1949. Milk production will be tripled during the Six-Year Plan because of the greater number of cows and increased productivity, which is expected to be 1,900 liters per cow in 1955.

The number of hogs in 1955 is expected to increase 56 percent to 9,200,000 head. The present number of sheep will increase 60 percent in 1955. More attention will be given to quality in horse breeding than to increasing numbers, since horses will be largely replaced by tractors, motors, etc.

The Six-Year Plan will foster fodder production. Particular attention will be given to the construction and expansion of silos. Reclamation of meadows and pastures is a special feature of the plan. Soviet methods in applied biology will be adopted.

Appropriations earmarked for agricultural investments for the period 1950 - 1955 will be seven times greater than the corresponding appropriations in the Three-Year Plan, and 10-20 times the investment funds of 1949. Investments will be apportioned as follows: rural construction, mostly for socialized agriculture, 38 percent; tractors, motors, and other mechanical equipment, 32 percent; reclamation, 10 percent; other expenditures to further production, increase livestock, veterinary help, etc., 20 percent. Expenditures for rural construction will increase 60 times during 1950 - 1955 compared with 1949 expenses, for mechanization 15 times, for reclamation 17 times, for veterinary services 22 times, and for electrification 65 times.

Besides direct investment appropriations for agriculture, considerable funds have been assigned for investments in branches of the economy which affect agriculture indirectly. These are appropriations to increase the production of tractors, motors, fertilizers, and the processing of agricultural products. In addition, there are short-term credits for farmers to be given in accordance with the provisions of the Six-Year Plan.

However, even the most progressive methods of science and technology will be of little use if they are not properly applied. The best results will be achieved by large collective farms and producers' cooperatives. Although large estates have been liquidated in Poland, exploitation of the peasants still exists. For instance, of the 54 families in the village of Molyny, Mogilno Powiat, 23 families own a total of 23 hectares of land, while 17 families own 510 hectares. Consequently, there is nearly one hectare of land per each peasant. The wealthy peasant has at its disposal the labor of landless and poor peasants who, to maintain their families, must accept meager wages. There are still thousands of such villages in Poland.

The United Peasant Party (ZSL) in close cooperation with the Polish Workers' Party must assume the role of organizing and channeling the peasants' collective efforts for the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan.

EMPHASIZES LIVESTOCK BREEDING -- Dziennik Polski, No 18, 19 Jan 50

Chrzanow Powiat has sandy soil and is agriculturally poor. Fortunately, it is industrially well developed and a majority of farmers work in local factories and enterprises. Chrzanow Powiat has ten villages, 76 rural communities, and five towns. The largest town is Jaworzno, with a population of 18,000; next comes Chrzanow with 14,000, followed by Trzebinia, Krzeszowice, and Szczakowa. Only the southern and eastern parts of the powiat adjacent to Krakow Powiat have better soil.

The small unprofitable farms -- a total of 72,175 hectares of land, of which 25,991 hectares are arable, divided among 21,989 farmsteads -- could not assure a dependable food supply for the residents. Since the land is so poor, it was decided

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to start orchards with 265 hectares of land and to increase meadows and pasture lands from 4,524 hectares to 5,017 hectares. In the postwar period, the main emphasis has been placed on livestock breeding. Within 2 years (1947 - 1949) the number of horses has increased from 2,890 to 3,355; cattle from 15,468 to 18,637; and sheep from 545 to 1,161. Bee-keeping also has become more popular; the number of hives have increased from 576 to 2,170.

#### DISCUSS FORESTRY PROBLEMS -- Dziennik Polski, No 15, 16 Jan 50

The first husbandry meeting of state forestry experts of the Rzeszow and Krakow areas was held in Tarnow. The problems arising from the changeover to a continuous managed program of exploitation were discussed. This policy will produce healthier growth of the forests, resulting in greater yield and control of erosion.

According to reports, the Three-Year Plan in forestry was exceeded. In the first year of the new program, the forested area was greatly increased, the variety of deciduous trees increased, and the afforestation of unproductive farm lands increased. The plan for the development of nurseries was completed 136 percent and the plan for afforestation 141 percent. The collection of fir cones was sufficient to supply other areas. This year, the collection of spruce cones, much in demand for export, will be increased. Planned fall preparation for the Six-Year Plan was carried out as follows: preparation of the ground for nurseries 101 percent, seedling of nurseries 102 percent, preparation of the ground for afforestation 100 percent, afforestation 102 percent.

The Regional Forest Industries in Tarnow and Przemysl include all wood-product enterprises. Sale and transport will be handled by the Tarnow branch of Paged, State Central Wood Marketing Enterprise. The processing of forest by-products will be handled by Tarnow branch of Las, State Central Enterprise of Secondary Forest Products.

#### ORGANIZE PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE -- Zielony Sztandar, No 4, 25 Dec 49

Spurred by local party activists, 67 peasants of Gac Przeworska signed a declaration to set up a producers' cooperative and bring in 107 hectares of land jointly. Of the 67 peasants, 34 are members of the ZSL, 14 belong to the Polish Workers' Party, and 19 are without any party affiliation.

It was decided to adopt the cooperative form known as the Association for Land Cultivation (Zrzeszenie Uprawy Ziemi).

#### PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE SUCCESSFUL -- Zielony Sztandar, No 4, 25 Dec 49

The peasants of Kowalewo, Oborniki Powiat, Poznan Wojewodztwo, formed a producers' cooperative 8 months ago. In spite of its short existence, the cooperative, called May First, has achieved notable results.

In compliance with the provisions of the 1949 plan, the village has been completely electrified, and a public-address system has been installed. Old buildings have been repaired and new ones built. A kindergarten, a recreation hall, and a 400-volume library were set up. Sewing courses for girls were organized and scholarships given to students.

A 30-year loan will be used to build houses for members of the cooperative and to buy 22 cows. Further plans include the building of a public bath, a bakery a new recreation hall, purchase of a tractor, and setting up a beehive and orchard. Hog raising will receive special attention.

The good results obtained by this cooperative have favorably impressed peasants in neighboring villages. The organization of a producers' cooperative in the village of Obiezierz is in its final stage.

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The May First cooperative comprises 260 hectares, 170 hectares of which are arable land. It has 24 members.

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